

## Sheriff's Sales.

**IN** pursuance of sundry Writs of Vendition Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to be directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on **Saturday the 7th day of March next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.** at the Court-house, in Gettysburg, the following real Estate, viz:

**A two-story Brick House, & Lot of Ground,** Situate in the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county; also on which are erected a Frame Stable and other Buildings.—*Also,*

**One other Lot of Ground,** on which are erected a two-story Frame House and Brick Stable, with a Brick Blacksmith Shop and Coal-shed.—*Also,*

**One other Lot of Ground,** on which is erected a Frame Shed.—*Seized and taken in execution as the property of George Richter.*

**A Tract of Land,** Situate in Liberty township, Adams county, containing 56 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of James Moore, Charles Donaldson and others, on which are erected a one and a half story Log Dwelling house, Log Barn, a small Orchard, with a spring of water near the house. *Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Wm. Topper.*

**A Tract of Land,** Situate in Germany township, Adams county, containing 16 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story Log House, and Log Stable, a well of water near the door, adjoining lands of Philip Bishel, Henry Biddle and others. *Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Henry Keffer.*

**A Tract of Land,** Situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, containing One Hundred Acres, more or less, on which are erected a one-story log House, and double Barn, part frame and part log, a spring of water near the house, with a small Orchard, adjoining lands of Christian Cashman, Bank of Gettysburg and others.—*Also,*

**A Tract of Land,** Situate in Straban township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Christian Cashman, the heirs of George Bercau and others, containing One Hundred and Twenty-eight Acres, more or less, on which are erected a one and a half story Frame House, large Frame Barn, spring of water near the door, with a small Orchard.—*Also,*

**A Tract of Land,** Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, containing One Hundred and Eighty Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Joseph Blocher, Daniel Reinecker, the heirs of Wilhelm Houghtelin and others, with a one and a half story Log House, and Frame House attached thereto, with a well of water near the door, an Orchard, and Frame Barn thereon erected. *Seized and taken in execution as the property of George Bercau.*

**A Tract of Land,** Situate in Tyrone township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Peter Ferree, the heirs of John Gilliland, Fidler and others, containing Two Hundred and Thirty-five Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story Brick House and Brick Back Building, Bank Barn, part log and part stone, a spring of water near the door, also a one and a half tenement house, log shop, and log stable, and an Orchard; with a large quantity of Meadow. *Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Andrew Walker.*

**JAMES BELI, Jr. Sheriff.** Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Feb. 9, 1835.

## CHURCH HARMONY.

**A** Pocket Volume of Sacred Music, by **Henry Smith**, third edition, enlarged and improved, for sale by the dozen or single copy, at publisher's prices. **SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,** Bookeller, Gettysburg. By whom orders for the above work will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Feb. 16.

**ANDY'S TRUE CHRISTIANITY.** Translated from the German, by the Rev. John N. Hoffman, Pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, Chambersburg, Pa.—for sale at the Book-store of **SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,** Gettysburg, May 26.

**BUCHU.** Carpenter's Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu, for disease of the bladder, obstruction of urine, chronic gonorrhoea, and gleet of long standing.

**Z. DANNER.** **TRUSSES.** Hull's Improved Patent Trusses, and Common do. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of **S. H. BUEHLER.** May 26.

## POETRY.

**THE SPIRIT'S DWELLING.** By **Wm. Leggett, Jr. Editor of the N. Y. Evening Post.**

When, freed from benighted galling chain,  
We press that couch of rest,  
Where thought no longer racks the brain,  
Nor sorrow fills the breast;  
Where cold and pulseless lies the heart,  
And quench'd the beaming eye;  
Ah! whether strays the immortal part,  
That is not doom'd to die!

Does it, on light-winged zephyrs borne,  
Float gently through the sky,  
Low whispering in the breath of morn,  
Or mix'd with evening's sigh?  
'Twere sweet, when memory loads the mind  
With grief too deep to speak,  
To hear cold loved ones in the winds!  
And feel them on our cheek!

Does it, through ether's viewless track,  
Seek out some burning star,  
Whence thought with sometimes wander back  
To this black world afar?  
Oh! it were glorious to believe  
That, from each radiant sphere,  
Spirits in bliss watch through the eye  
O'er those they loved when here!

Whence is your light, ye quenchless fires,  
That glid night's azure skies,  
The unvarying flame that ne'er expires,  
Whence, but from Seraph's eyes?  
I ask no learned astronomer  
To tell me what you are,  
But deem you visit bless'd spirits' home,  
A soul in every star.

Yet whencesoe'er the spirit springs,  
Its earthly fatters riven,  
Whether it rules on zephyr's wings,  
Or shines a star in Heaven;  
The heart that humbly trusts His might,  
Whom stars, wind and wave,  
In spite of death shall reunite,  
In bliss beyond the grave.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**AFFLICTION.**  
Affliction is the noon day shadow,  
Gladdening deserts, fields, and bowers;  
Black with storm, with torrents streaming,  
Earth and sky with life are teeming.

As in Winter the Sun is nearer to the earth than in Summer, though the earth is colder in consequence of the obliquity of the Sun's apparent position, yet this is a season productive of moisture and fertilizing effects which tend to benefit the embryo vegetation. So to the afflicted servants of God, though he seems farther off in adversity, yet he is really nearer, the appearance being entirely owing to their position in the moral world, that is that particular situation which Providence designs they should enjoy for their future benefit. "They thus sow in tears that they may reap in joy."

As the Sun appears nearer in Summer than in Winter, while he is really farther off, and the heat is owing to the more direct influence of his rays, acting upon the calorific of our earth—so the prosperity of the sinner may be enjoyed when God is very far off though he seem near, and the very rays of his prosperity are entirely owing to the mercy of his Maker, as if to lead him to repentance, and warm him into love, and gratitude, by the light and warmth of his benevolence.

If Providence came to our relief as soon as we needed it, Providence would be at our disposal: man would then have the command of God.

## BEAUTY.

"The wind passes over it, and it is gone."  
How often do we hear men eager in the pursuit of partners for life, enquire for beautiful women; and yet how brief the existence of what they seek, and how reductive of happiness is its possession.

We know full well the satisfaction that sleeps beneath the snowy white lids of a beautiful eye; in the haughty curl of an exquisite lip; in the blush of a rose that leaps into the budding cheek; in the fine turn of a swan-like neck, the gentle motions of a symmetrical form, or the shadowy redundancy of dark and beautifully flowing tresses. The hearts of the young and passionate leap gladly and are filled with impulses, whilst gazing upon these things. But when the soul is scrutinized, and found unblest by elevated thoughts and generous imaginings—when the intellect is uncultured, and the imagination cold, the slumber of forgetfulness will soon fall upon the dream of beauty, and the flame of affection be quenched in apathy or disgust.

With men of genius, strong feelings and powerful passions are ever associated; and if beauty is unmingled with the qualities of cold thought and affection; if delicacy and virtue are not admirably blended with mental attractions, the light of love will soon be extinguished; and general impulses of the bosom, chilled by apathy and contempt. Men of intellect may yield a momentary homage to a beautiful woman, dispossessed of other fascinations, even a village urchin will chase the gilded wing of a butterfly, but in both cases the external splendor falls, upon the senses, and something of an innate character is sought for, to sustain the regard which beauty excited. Nothing is so flattering to the feelings of man as the exhaustless and quenchless regard of a sensible female, and no income so rich can be offered upon the shrine of a woman's ambition, as the avowed and enthusiastic affection of a man of genius. Beauty! thou art a mean and unmeaning toy, when contrasted with depth of feeling and power of mind, and she who would aggrandize to herself con-

sequence, from the ambition of personal beauty, is too imbecile in her aspirations, to merit the attention of an elevated thinker.

## CROWDING.

In one of my excursions on the frontiers of Missouri, I came to a small log cabin, with some five or six acres under improvement surrounding the house. The usual salutations were soon ended, and I found the occupant of this retired spot, to be a man of the name of Rood, a Justice of the Peace in Gasconade County; a section of country well designated by the old woman's graphic sketch of her son's residence of "a few miles beyond the westward." The old man led my horse to the stable and returned to dinner; as he sat a stool up to a large stump which occupied the place of a table, he said, with that hospitable bluntness so peculiar to the inhabitants of the western wilds, "Perhaps, stranger, you'll sit up and skin a later." A good appetite wants no compliments; and in this case I gave as few as a yankee school-master would in eating a luncheon with his scholars. After partaking of his bounty, I asked him how he liked the country, how long he had been there, &c. He answered, "I like the country well, but I am going to leave here." "You'll go to some place more convenient for schooling?" said I. "No," he rejoined, "No, I'm too much crowded—too much hampered up—I've no outlet—the range is all eat out—I'm too much crowded." "How?" I responded, "crowded?" "Who crowds you?" "Why here's Burns—right down upon me—right down in my very teeth—stuck right here! and then on the other side I'm hampered up—they're crowding in—they're jamming me out—the neighbors are too thick—I'll not stay here another season." Well, Mr. Rood, how near are your neighbors?" "I asked, 'Why here's that drotted Burns stuck down here with in 15 miles; and then on the other side they're not much farther. I'll never live where a neighbor can come to my house and go home the same day!' Poor man! thought I, as I left his dwelling to resume my journey, you would not call this 'crowding,' if your family formed one of the layers where six or eight live one above another.

But on reflection I find there are others 'crowded' and 'hampered up' as well as Mr. Rood.

Alexander was too much 'crowded' that after conquering the world, he wept for another to conquer.

Napoleon was so "crowded" in France that Moscow appeared the only breathing place; and when he came in possession, he found not as much elbow room as Mr. Rood had.

In our own country we are all "crowded." A trip of 500 miles to Pittsburgh, 1,100 to the mouth of the Ohio, and 1,100 to N. Orleans, is not "outlet" enough—it is a mere morning visit. The mouth of Columbia or Gulf of California are the only country places for a family.

*Buffalo Repub.*

Judge Burke, by the hurried manner in which he was accustomed to attend to his personal concerns sometimes brought the laugh against himself. It is the practice in South Carolina, for the Judges and members of the bar to wear black gowns in Court. The Judge's wife usually wore a dress of the same material and color, and one morning, when his honor had taken his seat upon the bench, enrobed, as he thought, in his official toga, was beginning to address the grand jury of one of the counties of the interior, he was not a little surprised and disconcerted to find the whole auditory—jurymen, barristers, tipstaff, and all—burst into a loud laugh, at the ridiculous figure of the Judge, who, instead of his own proper gown, sat solemnly arrayed in his wife's black petticoat, with his arms stuck out through the pocket-holes; he having in a mistake packed up that feminine garment in his trunk, at Charleston, instead of his own.

**Dreadful cold weather at Downingville.**—We understand by a communication from Mr. Joshua Downing, a brother of our old friend the Major, that the weather during the first week in January was "desperately" cold at Downingville. Indeed, he says that "all the sass was touched," and that it would have been a great deal colder if the thermometer had only been longer.—*N. Y. Courier.*

**Paul Jones** was the only American officer who was ever permitted to receive a title from a foreign Prince.—A resolution passed Congress in 1792, allowing him to receive the cross of military merit, and the title of *Chevalier* from the court of Versailles.

**Inducement to Matrimony.**—A Texas letter writer states that the tide of emigration to that country from the U. States is very great. Nor can this be a matter of surprise when it is added that the Mexican government assigns to each settler, if married, a league square, 4446 acres of land, as a bounty. If the emigrant be a single man when he arrives, he gets only 1110 acres—but if he gets married afterwards, he receives the very pretty dowry, not from the bride, but from the government, 3336 acres more!

## Shoeing Horses in Winter.

In Canada, where the winter is never of a less duration than five months, they shoe their horses in the following manner, which serves for the whole winter: The smith fixes a small piece of steel on the fore part of each shoe, not tempered too hard, which turns up about a 1/4 of an inch, in the shape of a horse's lance, the same to the hinder part of the shoe turned up a little higher than the fore part, tempered in the same manner. In going up a hill, the fore part gives a purchase that assists the horse, and in going down prevents him sliding forwards.

## PROPENSITY OF BIRDS.

At the recent fire in Spring st, a covey of pigeons was observed hovering over the flames at a great height, presenting a beautiful appearance, resembling that of gold caused by the reflection of the light below. For several minutes they were seen darting in every direction, as if at a loss where to wend their passage. At last they were noticed to follow the propensity ascribed to birds by naturalists, and plunged one by one, into the flames, where they perished.—*N. Y. paper.*

**HAVANA, Jan. 20.**—A British brig of war (the *Cruiser*) arrived here on the 18th inst. with a prize schooner having 340 slaves on board. The slave trade is "dying away" very fast—only 170 slaves having sailed from this place since Sept. 1833. Four vessels from Africa have arrived here within twelve days, their cargoes (2300) having been landed on the coast, and "trotted up" to the city.—*But of the slave trade more anon.—Boston Transcript.*

A temperance paper in Salem, (Mass.) has given great and just offence to the respectable portion of the community, by the manner in which a correspondent has urged the cause he apparently intended to advocate. Personal and family insult, amounting almost to outrage, has awakened against the writer a degree of indignation, which, if it does not work him injury, cannot fail to retard the progress of temperance in that neighborhood.

**Very Sudden Death.**—Yesterday morning, the Rev. Joseph Sanford, died suddenly, a few minutes after he had taken his seat in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Green-street. In company with his wife, to whom he was married only about two weeks since, he had walked from his residence in Mulberry, near Blecker st., and, while on his way, complained of some little indisposition. He entered the pew, was noticed in a kneeling posture, supplicating the blessing of Him, whom he came to serve—he then raised himself, and without the least struggle, fell back lifeless on his seat.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

**Frightful Disaster.**—A shocking catastrophe occurred lately on the banks of the Hoosic river, in the town of Pownal, Vermont. A party of six persons, consisting of a gentleman and his wife and two children, a young lady about 18, sister of the married lady, and a young gentleman, a lawyer, from Enfield, Conn., while travelling in a two horse pleasure wagon, were precipitated from a precipice 50 feet high into the torrent below, and 3 of the number killed! The 2 ladies and child were killed instantly, and the little girl is not expected to recover. The gentlemen were seriously but not dangerously injured. The young lady was on her return from a boarding school in Connecticut, to her parents in Vermont.

Extract of a letter from Washington, to the editor of the Alexandria Gazette, dated FEBRUARY 10, 1835.

"Mr. Clay was to day urging a case in the Supreme Court. Whilst he was speaking, Chief Justice Marshall left the bench, for a moment, to get a glass of water. One of the Judges said to Mr. Clay, 'He had better suspend his argument for a moment until the return of Judge Marshall. The Orator replied, in his peculiar happy manner, 'It is unnecessary, may it please your Honor, to address an argument to the venerable Chief Justice—he perfectly understands all these things.' This, it is true, was a handsome compliment to the Chief Justice, but was at the expense of his associates on the bench.

"The reply of Judge White to the Tennessee Delegation in Congress, requesting him to stand as a candidate for the Presidency, will be published in a few days. The Judge will struggle for the Prize, I assure you; and his friends will be active in his support. All the members from Tennessee, except Polk and Cave Johnson, advocate his pretensions."

As a curiosity prevails at this time, to know the precise language of the President's recommendation, in his Message at the opening of Congress, in regard to reprisals, we re-publish the sentence in the Message on this subject, for the information of those who have not the document at hand.

Since France, in violation of the pledges given through her minister here, has delayed her final action so long that her decision will not probably be known in time to be communicated to this Congress, I recommend that a law be passed, authorizing reprisals upon French property in case provision shall not be made for the

payment of the debt, at the approaching session of the French Chambers. Such a measure ought not to be considered by France as a menace. Her pride and power are too well known to expect any thing from her fears, and preclude the necessity of a declaration that nothing partaking of the character of intimidation is intended by us. She ought to look upon it as the evidence only of an inflexible determination on the part of the U. States, to insist on their rights. That Government, by doing only what it has itself acknowledged to be just, will be able to spare the U. States the necessity of taking redress in their own hands, and save the property of French citizens from seizure and sequestration, which American citizens so long endured without retaliation or redress. If she should continue to refuse that act of acknowledged justice, and in violation of the law of nations, make reprisals on our part the occasion of hostilities against the U. States, she would but add violence to injustice, and could not fail to expose herself to the just censure of civilized nations, and the retributive judgments of Heaven."

## FRANCE.

The Editor of the N. York Star, in discussing the expediency of a war with France, thus remarks:

"When wrong after wrong was done to us by Great Britain—when our seamen were impressed, our ships of war fired into, our flag insulted, did we appeal to arms? Certainly not—we tried negotiations—amicable remonstrances—embargo and non-intercourse, and having exhausted every pacific effort, we declared war, and the nation sustained the government. Shall we refuse to France—who fought our battle for Independence, what we yielded to Great Britain?"

The just, the natural, the dignified and honorable system of retaliation, which the U. States should adopt for a want of faith on the part of France is, NON-INTERCOURSE.

Nothing more.—If France violates her faith toward us, we will hold no intercourse with her—but the sword once unsheathed, it is impossible to say when and under what circumstances it may be returned to the scabbard. We have entertained these opinions from the commencement, and shall continue to express them. We know what is going on at Washington, and warn the nation against proceeding on this business with rashness—or to allow the old enemies of France to take advantage of this pecuniary difficulty, & blow a spark into an unextinguishable flame.

**War Prospects.**—It is rumored that there is a strong probability of a war between this country and France. The utter indifference and neglect with which our claims upon that government are treated, furnish the grounds of this rumor, and the opinion is gaining force every day, that an open rupture is inevitable, and that war must follow. There is one circumstance connected with this matter which is rather singular, and which may be very important and even calamitous, in case of war. It is known that General Bernard was chief superintendent and Engineer to all of our principal fortifications, especially for those on our seaboard, and probably knows better their strength, force and capacity to resist, than any other man in this country. That individual is now Minister of War in France, and can direct with too sure a knowledge and perhaps with fatal certainty, where a fleet may strike and what places to avoid. In our opinion, this state of things should not have occurred. No man should be permitted to have the exclusive control and management in the erection of fortifications, which he is not bound as a citizen to defend. Some suppose that General Bernard will resign his present post in case there should be war, and many think that gratitude and honor require that he should do so.—*Pitts. Statesman.*

**A War Question.**—We do not believe that a single instance is on record, where one powerful nation engaged in war with another, for the non-payment of a sum of money, claimed as a commercial indemnity. The causes, and the just cause of a war are outrages on the national flag—invasion of territory; and other acts of positive hostility, which are numerous and well defined; but declining, or evading the fulfillment of a pecuniary stipulation in a treaty, can only be met by corresponding measures of retaliation, such as imposing high duties on produce and manufactures, whereby the loss in trade is equivalent or greater than the amount of indemnity itself; and if this refusal to pay a just debt, is accompanied with trifling excuses or offensive insinuations, break off the intercourse forthwith with that power. Nations are like individuals. If one man strikes another, he strikes back: This is equivalent to war. If a man takes the advantage of another in trade, he will trade no more with him. These are the natural consequences of society and government; the natural issue of intercourse, social and moral, and so it is, or ought to be, with nations. War is always the last resort, even in capital cases;—how can we make it the first resort in a case of mere refusal to pay a sum of money. A great error seems to prevail, as to the treaty making power of the French Government. We state, distinctly, and affirm it to be the

fact, that Mr. Rivie concluded a treaty with the King of France and his Ministers, by which an indemnity of 25 millions of francs, was to be paid to American citizens, subject to the approbation of the French Chambers.

Now if the Chambers refuse to ratify that treaty, would that refusal be a mere just cause for war, than England, when our House of Representatives rejected the Jay treaty? If the French nominate to the Senate, is it an appointment under the constitution, until the Senate confirms it?

Where it is known that in all cases of indemnity the sanction of the Chambers is necessary, the treaty is not perfect or complete without their assent.—We then, to follow up this question of national honor, as it is called, go to war with France because one branch of the government will not ratify a treaty.

Very differently would this question have been presented had the King, the ministers and the Chambers, all agreed to the adoption of the treaty, and yet without the stipulated indemnity.

St. Domingo was the richest colony of France, a very jewel in the crown, and abode of her chief nobles, who were destroyed by a rebellion and anarchy. The existing government have years afterwards called on France to restore the independence of Hayti, which is said to be on condition that Hayti should be the survivors of the revolution an indemnity for their severe losses and sufferings. This was agreed to—The treaty was signed with Louis the 18th, and yet the indemnity is not paid. What has become of it?—Make was used as a treaty to issue letters of marque and reprisals. They waited patiently, reasonable and arrangements are made to pay the whole claim in annual instalments.—*N. York Star.*

## THE SABBATH.

No benevolent person can look upon his fellow creature, and see him engaged in a large proportion of their time, in idleness and perpetual labor, without being deeply affected with their state. There is the ground for the exclamation, 'Dost thou eat of it all the day?' Thine also and thine child's, thy wife's and thy child's, thy neighbor's and his child's, shall they eat bread till they are brought to the ground? Such is the awful and awfully it is fulfilled. The generally, we see our fellow creatures, engaged in their strength in incessant labor, and scarcely able to procure the necessaries of life. Is it not, then, a merciful dispensation by which, for one day in seven, the curse is as it were suspended, by which it is made even the duty of the laborer to enjoy rest, and cease from toil? What can be a more fitting subject of contemplation than the state of the laborer on the hallowed day of the Sabbath? He rises not to renew his strength, but to recruit his exhausted strength, to spend his time in the bosom of his family, to sit down with them, and to enjoy the pleasures of a father, a husband, or a son.—He has this day graciously afforded to him that he may instruct his family in their duty, animate them in the discharge of it, teach them the things which belong to their eternal peace, and converse with them about that blessed world which is to come. Couldst thou feel this, and could the heart, which could deprive the poor man of this his portion; sometimes, alas! his only portion of rest here?

Yes, my friends, whose station compels you to labor throughout the week, hail the dawn of the Sabbath as a day propitious to you. Bless God for it, as one of his most gracious appointments, for such, when properly employed according to his intention, will be found. Receive it with gratitude to God. And while you enjoy the rest which it affords you, let your thoughts ascend to that merciful Being, whose loving kindness is over all his works; who doth not willingly afflict and grieve the children of men, but lifts them even as a father his own son who serveth him. Account that man your enemy, not your friend, who would rob you of it, and would exact of you inequivalent labor, for which you would receive no greater compensation than at present.—Such would necessarily be the result, if the observance of the Sabbath were generally abolished. It is your interest, therefore, in a more particular manner, to guard against the violation of this day, and to avoid whatever may tend to diminish the reverence due to it. But this can never be done so effectually as by your spending it in those occupations for which your gracious Father designed it. Let it not be a day of idleness and sloth, of dissipation and pleasure, but a day of religious improvement, and of peaceful enjoyment in your families. Thus you will reap the benefit which God mercifully designed for you.

Dave Crockett was present at the staid route lately given by Gen. Green, at Washington, and was induced to dance, or rather attempt to dance, in a quadrille. The figure was intricate, and the Colonel got off the trail. Turning to his partner, a laughing, fun-loving fellow, he said, for his error, and remarked, with characteristic drollery of expression, that he "wasn't much educated in dancing, although he could stand up to the plain work mighty perpendicular, but," continued he, "when you come to put in the scientific ticks, I squall!"—*Boston Trans.*



## The Sentinel.

The remarks of Mr. Adams, in the House of Representatives, upon the French question, having given rise to very considerable feeling and excitement in various parts of the country, especially to the East, that gentleman took occasion, on Saturday week, to give an explanation of his views and feelings, with the view of counteracting the effect of the former. In other words, he has, as Major Downing would say, "backed out!"

After the reading of the journal—Mr. Adams, of Mass., requested permission of the House to say a few words not connected with any motion or petition, but by way of explanation. In this request he had two objects in view: the one of a personal nature, the other of considerable interest to the community. It would probably be recollected that on this day week he had offered a resolution in relation to certain documents which he had moved for, and which, when obtained from the Executive, had been referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. His resolution had proposed that this reference be accompanied with instructions to that Committee to report forthwith, on that part of the annual message of the President of the U. States to Congress, in the communication of this session, which relates to the state of our affairs with France.

In the course of the observations he had submitted on that occasion, the explanation had escaped him that the other branch of the Legislature, after deliberating fully and thoroughly on the subject, had come to a determination to determine the question. It would be remembered that the Speaker of the House had arrested him at the moment, referring to that rule of the House which forbids any reference to proceedings in the other house of Congress. By thus arresting him, the Speaker (without any such intention, no doubt,) had deprived him of the means of explaining. Mr. A. had submitted and taken his seat in silence; but it had struck him as very hard that he should have been arrested on a mere formal rule of order, a rule which was violated every day by every member of the House, for a mere reference to the proceedings of the other branch of the Legislature. He had, consequently, inquired privately of the Speaker why he had thus been called to order for doing what was allowed to other members every day. The Speaker had replied, that it had not been on the ground of a reference to what had been done in the Senate; but of the manner of that reference; because the word he had employed was understood by the Speaker as disrespectful to that body. Mr. A. had replied to this, that it seemed to him peculiarly unfortunate when it had been merely his manner, & not the allusion he had made, on which he had been arrested and called to order, and thus precluded from making an explanation. That explanation he now wished to make, publicly disclaiming all intention of anything disrespectful to that body. He disclaimed in the most explicit manner, and had the debate proceeded, it had been his intention ultimately to recommend that the same course be taken by the House. He should have recommended the House to "dodge the question" for the present, in the existing state of our information. Mr. A. expressed his regret to learn that some of the members of the Senate had felt hurt at the expression he had used. He now, in the most public and explicit manner, declared that it had been far, very far, from his intention to inflict any wound upon their feelings. He thought that the Senate had acted as it was their duty to do, and the conclusion to which they had unanimously arrived, was the conclusion which he should have been desirous that the House should adopt. But the Senate had acted; they had not gone to sleep on the state of our relations with France; and he wanted the House to show, by requiring its committee to do what every committee ought to do, that they were not sleeping over the rights, honor, and dignity of the country. This was the explanation he had desired to make on this part of the subject.

But there was another subject far more important. He had been advised by information from the great emporium of commerce, the city of N. York, that considerable excitement had been caused there, not by the action of this House, but by the remarks made by himself, or by what was called the stand he had taken; and he had seen paragraphs in newspapers representing that such had been the effect that the holders of French goods, as well in N. York as in Philadelphia, had advanced the prices of those goods in consequence. He regretted exceedingly any such effect. He should scarcely have believed it possible that such an effect could have followed from what took place in the House on that occasion. He should have supposed that the merchants of N. York and Philadelphia would have drawn their inferences not from what had been said in the House by any member, much less by himself, but rather from the action of the House itself; & whatever may, on the other day have been his martial propensities, or however they may have been most erroneously misrepresented, he should suppose that reference would rather have been had to what the House did than to what had been said by him. Now the fact had been, as the Speaker and the House will recollect, that Mr. A. had not been mentioned in his motion by any one party, so the House, so far from agreeing to his motion, had rejected it by a large majority, and had declined even to indulge him in his request for years and days.

This had been published to all the world: it was universally known; and he could not therefore have conceived it possible that such an effect could have been produced by any remarks made under such circumstances by him. But, in conclusion, Mr. A. wished to give notice (if such a notice could be necessary) to all merchants of the U. States, that there was not the slightest danger that anything which might by possibility lead to war, should proceed either from that House or from the other Branch of the Legislature. He now said, upon his responsibility to the Nation, that there was no danger of any thing being done by either House, which might, by possibility, lead to war with France.

He therefore trusted that the merchants would consent to reduce to their former level the prices of their linings, silks, and ribbons, for the ornament of the ladies' dresses for the Fancy Balls; and not distress them by very unnecessary aggravations of price. God forbid that Mr. A. should be instrumental in taxing the ladies for the ornaments of their beauty.

From the Baltimore Gazette.  
**Important from France.**  
We publish to-day some late and interesting accounts from France. The President's message was received at Havre on the 6th and produced much sensation on Change. It was reported at Havre that letters had been exchanged between Mr. Livingston and Admiral De Bigny, the purport of which was understood to be that the bill of indemnity would have been brought forward on the 12th of January, with a strong probability of its success, but that in consequence of the language used by the President in his message to Congress, the subject would not be brought forward during the excitement, and that if Congress sanctioned the proposed measure of the President, the French Government would consider it a declaration of war, and order immediate reprisals.

The opinion seems to prevail that the claim will not be paid any action taken upon it, until further advice is received from this country. Those who were advocates for the payment of the claim, are against it since the receipt of the message, considering it, notwithstanding the declaration of the President to the contrary, an attempt to force them into its adoption by menace.

The attitude in which the subject is now placed presents an interesting and very important state of the affair, and its issue is looked to with deep and anxious solicitude.

## LATEST FROM FRANCE.

## Reception of the President's Message.

The packet ship Havre, Capt. Storrard, has arrived at N. York from Havre, bringing dates to the 13th ult. very late; we copy from the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, all the important news which have been received by this arrival. It will be perceived that the President's Message has, as was expected, been productive of serious consequences:—

The news is of the highest importance. The President's Message had reached France, and the Journals are filled with comments. It appears that the French Chambers had fixed upon the 12th to take up the subject of the American Treaty, and there was a fair prospect that the indemnity would have been granted. The arrival of the message appears to have been most unfortunate; nothing had transpired as to the course the Government would take. We are therefore obliged to copy the impressions of the people from the tone and opinions of the French Journals, which we have done most fully.

From all that we can gather, it appears that the Message will have a very unfavorable effect. France will not be frightened into any measures for the preservation of peace, and most if not all the Journals entertain the belief, that the U. States, which has so much at stake, will not put into execution the threats of President Jackson. With these feelings and sentiments, we fear an amicable adjustment of our difficulties will not be very speedy. We give the following:—

## SPIRIT OF THE PARISIEN JOURNALS.

## President Jackson's Message.

The Constitutionnel says, that all are unanimous in feeling that the dignity of France has been wounded by the President's message, but he is deceived if he supposes that his menace will induce the legislative bodies to give a sanction which they have once refused. Whatever may be the timorous habits of the Chambers, they will not, in the face of the country, appear to yield to fear. The U. States have ruined their cause even if their claims had been legitimate. The conduct of the French Ministry in this unfortunate dispute, has not a little contributed to render the solution difficult, after having, with inconceivable stupidity, recognized a debt which the restoration had constantly disavowed. It pledged itself, with still greater stupidity, to bring the question again before the Chambers immediately after the convocation, to ask again for that sanction which had been formerly refused. This promise has not been kept, and Gen. Jackson justly complains.

The Temps expresses its regret at President Jackson's prejudging, with hostile feelings, a question which he ought to have known was to be submitted to a new legislature in France. There is, in the affair of the 25 millions claimed by the U. States, a question of Constitutional right, which the Chief of a Constitutional state ought to have better appreciated than the President. France has little uneasiness to feel from

been dictated by certain interests within her own boundaries. What is just cannot reasonably be refused, but if remains to be decided whether valid claims ought not to remain unanswered, when the form or spirit, in which they are made, would render satisfaction an act of dishonor; neither the representatives nor the government of France require any impulses to do what is consistent with the dignity, and honor of the country, but the Cabinet ought to resign in favor of a new one that is better able to bring this question to an issue as well as many others.

The Courier Francais says:—"This Document bears the impression of an irritation which we expected, without, however, conceiving that it should be carried to such a degree of violence. It is not very edifying to hear a government, which professes the eternal principles of Liberty and Justice, declaring its resolution to avenge itself upon individuals for supposed wrongs done by their government, and proposing a confiscation of their property, as a political measure within the rules of common right. The ill humor of the President has led him to find indications of evil intention in certain circumstances attending the conduct of France, which in themselves were perfectly insignificant; it has also made him assume a menacing tone which it accords with those conciliating inclinations of which he made so much parade. His threats, however, will produce no effect. A rupture would be fully as prejudicial to America as to France, and he will think twice before he resorts to any measures, which would suspend the relations of amity between the two countries; commerce has nothing to apprehend from this point. If the U. States have a right to demand what they conceive to be due to them, France has a right to resist such demands, if she considers them too exorbitant. It is a fault in the message that it does not admit this reciprocity."

The National says:—"Of President Jackson's threat we shall merely observe that it is not a little singular that it should reach Paris, on the very day that the monitor published by command, the absurd factum of M. Talleyrand on the success of French diplomacy, and the merit of the Boya wisdom."

The Quotidienne considers President Jackson's threats to be so ridiculous that it is impossible to take them to the letter. To say nothing of the Naval power of France, how can it be supposed that the American Government would resort to an expedient that would be more injurious to the Americans than to the French? The Monitor announces officially that the King has accepted the resignation of the Prince de Talleyrand as Ambassador to England, and has appointed Gen. Sebastian to be his successor. The Journal des Debats deplores the unexpected appearance of a document which deeply wounds the national feelings of a great people, especially at a moment when the American Treaty was again about to be brought under discussion. It should, however, be remarked, that only one of the three powers of the American States has spoken, and that one, by his past life and recollections, his military habits, and perhaps the embarrassment of his situation, might easily have been drawn beyond the bounds of prudence and reason. While the two others are silent, we are not warranted in putting a serious construction upon a menace which could never be realized without the sanction of the constitutional powers; we, nevertheless, acutely feel a language to which it would be easy to answer, if we wished to return remembrance for remembrance, threat for threat.—France has rarely had her honor called in question, nor is that the only quality which is not denied to her. As the American question now stands, it calls for the most serious meditation. The treaty itself is neither less just nor less politic than before, but a question of dignity complicates the political question. The Government will doubtless view the matter in its two-fold light, and will endeavor to conciliate the national honor with the faith of treaties.

The Temps considers that the dispute between France and America is not of a nature to bring about a collision whose consequences would be equally fatal to the people of both countries. It is said that an understanding exists between the three powers of the American States, to effect that the Chamber of Representatives will make the grant necessary for the hostile measures projected by President Jackson, which the Senate will reject; and that all will be known in Paris in time for the French Chamber to vote the 25 millions, under the impression of that rejection. This is all very well; but such a plan to produce effect ought to remain secret. The Union it appears has its despot, who although temporary is no less absolute. His Government and Chambers have already arrived at playing diplomatic comedy.

## Translations from Havre Journals of the 12th January.

We expected, with great anxiety, the moment when we could know the effect produced in Paris by the message of the President of the U. States.

This moment is come, and the effect of the message has been of little effect in Paris. The motive that Gen. Jackson wanted to give to his menaces of hostilities, appeared too weak to give a great deal of anxiety in France, and a war with the U. States seemed to come from too great a distance to cause real alarm to a country so little maritime as ours.

Likewise, the impression that President Jackson and his co-diplomatists at Paris had been in hope, without any doubt, combined with the famous message, to produce any effect, has entirely failed.

It is remarkable peculiarity in the President's Message is, that he does not appear to admit that the French Government met with an insurmountable obstacle in the refusal of the Chamber. The President impudently to the will of Ministers alone the non-execution of the ratified treaty, with-

out taking into account that the constitution grants to the Chamber a veto upon all pecuniary stipulations of the Government, whether resulting from diplomatic treaties or private arrangements."

## From the Paris Jour. (Moderate) Le Temps.

A proclamation of unexpected violence has reached us from across the Atlantic. It is the chief of a pretended liberal republic, who addresses it to France, liberal and just.

It is to be regretted that Gen. Jackson has prejudged in a tone prematurely hostile, the conclusion of a question which he knows must be submitted by us to a new legislature.

Setting aside the rights of the U. States, and the delays of which they pretend to have a right to complain, there is, in this affair of the 25 millions to which they lay claim, a question of constitutional law, which ought to have been better understood and appreciated by the chief of a state, governed by the most rigorous constitutional principles.

Notwithstanding some declamatory precautions against the language being construed into an intention to intimidate France, it is too clear that in this affair, General Jackson has shown himself similar to what he has been in his difficulties with the Bank—that is to say—an arrogant logician and a self-willed patriot.

France need not be uneasy about these bravadoes which certain private interests have no doubt dictated, particularly as these interests are not circumscribed by the limits of the Union, and that it would not be difficult to designate that corner of Paris, from which may have proceeded the advice followed by the writers of the message.

We prejudice in no way the manner in which this delicate question will be considered by the French Chambers. We are persuaded that where the honor and dignity of the whole country is concerned, neither its representatives, nor the government itself, will ever require any impulse to stimulate it to action. It is only to be regretted anew, that the whole ministry did not accept the proposal of M. de Broglie, and make room for a new cabinet better calculated to bring the question of the U. States and many others to a solution.

## Private Correspondence of the Journal du Havre.

A great personage wished to profit by the kind of panic produced by the Message of the President of the U. States, to present the law for the 25 millions; but ministers who have so many other causes of embarrassment, made objections to it, and probably the law in question will be adjourned until after the fall of the present cabinet.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Stock Exchange.—Half past four o'clock.—The panic produced yesterday by the threatening letter of President Jackson's message has subsided, and the Funds have experienced a befitting improvement. Foreign Securities also higher.

## THE WAR.

The nation is now about going to war with France and for what? The sum of 5,000,000, due to citizens now interested in commerce to ten times that amount, so that a war with France to recover the five millions, will jeopard fifty millions. But will it secure the five millions? Undoubtedly not. War seldom secures the object for which it is declared. But the nation, it is said, is called upon in defence of its honor, to appeal to arms. If the question is one of national honor and national interest, let the government put into the hands of the commissioners the five millions of dollars, for a pro rata distribution among the claimants, under the violated treaty. As for the nation's going to war with France to benefit the merchants, it is out of the question. Such a proposition reminds us of a story, perhaps familiar to most of our readers:

A nobleman discovered one of his tenants in a state of perplexity, and enquired the cause. He was informed that several foxes had got into his wheat and rye-fields, and had committed spoliations there. I'll take care of that matter, said his lordship. He went home, brought out his hunting steed and his full pack of hounds, and at it they went, and with the foxes and the hunters, there was nothing left of the grain for the farmer.

## U. S. Gaz.

A Memorial to Congress is on foot in Salem, Massachusetts, and a similar one is spoken of from the Merchants of Boston, suggesting the prompt adoption of a provisional Non-intercourse with France, to take effect when the President shall be satisfied that the Indemnity Treaty will not be fully executed on the part of that Nation. This measure seems to be proposed as an alternative to warlike measures, of which, very lately, an apprehension seems to have strangely gone abroad from this city. For the Memorialists say that they would deprecate hostilities as the greatest possible evil that could afflict our country, and they strongly recommend the measure they propose, "as certain to produce a better result, & in a much shorter time, than the most brilliant triumphs of the most successful war."

We fully concur in the opinion of the Eastern merchants that commercial restrictions are preferable to hostilities. War, however, there is less immediate cause to apprehend now, than there was two months ago. The Senate report and vote settled that question for the present. As for the non-intercourse suggested, it is a measure to which we do not feel particularly partial; and very sure we are that were we the Congress, we could not be brought to consent to a contingent non-intercourse in this case, any more than to a contingent war in any case. We are averse to all such questionable remedies. Whatever is to be done, let it be done positively, manfully, without reservation.

We do not see that either the dignity of the nation, or the honor of the President, is in any danger from the course we have taken. The French Chambers, as we have said, are not likely to be intimidated by the language of the President's message. The French Chambers, as we have said, are not likely to be intimidated by the language of the President's message. The French Chambers, as we have said, are not likely to be intimidated by the language of the President's message.

of the nation—we choose the form dignity in preference to the abstract term honor as it has been applied in this case—or the interest of the claimants will suffer by Congress terminating the present session without any action whatever upon this subject. The case is not one which, in its present stage, would justify hostile measures. By the time Congress again assemble, should the French Government still refuse to do us right, we shall be as ready as any one to propose or approve such measures, of a commercial nature, as shall indemnify us for the wrong, and make France feel the effects of her own recalcitrance, where she will feel it most sensibly, in her agricultural and manufacturing interests. Nat. Int.

## THE FRENCH QUESTION.

The accounts which we publish from the French papers, are such as to excite just apprehension of a war with our "ancient ally," France. The rash language of the President's message produced in the excitable capital of France, just such a sensation as we had predicted; and papers of both sides seem to encourage the Chambers to withhold the supplies to pay the instalments on the \$5,000,000. It probably has been remarked by our readers, that one of the most important Parisian Gazettes seemed to recollect of our government what Gen. Jackson evidently overlooked in that of France, viz: that there were more branches than one.—The knowledge that the language of the President must have concurrence of Congress before it becomes operative, may induce the French Chambers to await the arrival of information from Congress, before it ventures to refuse the appropriation. But it ought not to be overlooked, that many of the papers are anxiously stirring up the Chambers to that definitive action which, according to the tone of the President's message, will put negotiation out of the question, and give to appropriation a direction somewhat different from indemnification.

The position in which the French ministry is placed by the language of the message, is one of mortification and difficulty. If they now press more urgently upon the Chambers the ratification of the treaty, it will be charged upon them by their active opponents, that they are intimidated by the tone of an American President. If they yield to the feelings which the threat of General Jackson must naturally excite, and refuse to ask the Chambers again for the appropriation which is necessary to the fulfilment of the treaty, then they may be justly chargeable with a refusal to comply with an agreement into which they voluntarily entered. What course the ministry will adopt, remains to be seen; but we believe that the threat will not facilitate the settlement. U. S. Gaz.

As it is possible that Congress may deem it necessary, before the close of the session, to frame a law bearing on the commerce with France, a brief statement of its present amount in a few leading articles, may now suitably claim our attention. The Cotton exported to that country in 1829, amounted to \$6,800,000 and in 1833 to \$2,000,000 more. The imports of silk in 1829 amounted to \$4,365,500; of cotton and woolen piece goods to upwards of a million; and of Wine and Brandy to upwards of a million. In 1833, the import of Silk had increased nearly 50 per cent. on the above amount; of Woollen and Cotton goods upwards of 80 per cent; and of Wines and Brandy about 73 per cent. The total imports in 1833 exceeded those of 1829 by 66 per cent. Such are the results of an examination we have made into the official accounts of the two countries; and though they may not be exact, they will doubtless be found sufficiently so, to enable merchants to judge of the loss the country will sustain, should this increasing commerce receive material check.

Should the French Chamber of Deputies refuse to make an appropriation, to enable the King to fulfil the treaty,—a result however which we are unwilling to believe, although our advice to day assert it, the proper adjustment of the question may be very difficult. Reprisals might lead to counter reprisals, or, in other words, war; non-intercourse might injure one country as much as the other, non-importation would cause a diminution in the exports, and derange the money transactions of the two countries, to an inconvenient extent. Confiding in the prudence and wisdom of our legislators, who must have the interest of the country at heart, we trust that the issue, whatever it may be, will secure the national honor and conduce to the national prosperity.—Balt. Gaz.

**Powerful Current of Air in Tenerife.**—It is stated in Ure's Geology, that on the top of the Peak of Tenerife, the wind blows for the most part so strongly from southwest, that a person finds difficulty in standing upright against it. This current may be a part of the current which is supposed to be constantly flowing from the tropics toward the poles in the elevated regions of the air, caused by the rarefaction of the atmosphere on the earth's surface by the sun. The rarefied air of course rises, and then flows over on either side. From a south, it becomes a south-westerly current, in consequence of the diminishing velocity of those portions of the earth over which it passes, the wind retaining the momentum which it had acquired at the equator, in moving with the earth's surface in an easterly course.

**Curious Coincidences.**—Aaron and Robert Fay, two brothers, who lived in the town of S. in the county of Worcester, and who died near the close of the last century, had each born to him twenty children; each brother had two wives,

each wife of each husband had ten children, and each of the four wives had seven sons and three daughters. One fact more: one of each family only survive, and that one, in both cases, the youngest born.

**New Marriage Ceremony.**—In Canterbury, (N. H.) by themselves, Mr. Josiah Haines to Miss Polly Ames. This sacred right was performed in the presence of a number of respectable friends, in a plain republican manner. Standing face to face in a solemn and respectable posture, they rehearsed the marriage vows, declared themselves man and wife, without the formal assistance of a Clergyman.

## DELEGATE MEETING.

At a meeting of the Democratic Delegates from the different townships composing the county of Adams, held at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, on Monday the 16th day of February, 1835—the meeting was organized by appointing the Hon. DANIEL SHEFFER, Chairman, and JOHN B. MARSH, and C. F. KEENER, Secretaries.

The following townships were represented:

Gettysburg—George Smyser, John B. Marsh.  
Germany—John Shorb, Michael R. Newbear.

Liberty—Henry M'Divitt, Esq. Joseph Hull.  
Tyrona—Leonard Delap, Caleb Hildebrand.

Hamiltonban—Z. Herbert, Isaac Robinson.  
Straban—J. N. Graft, Thomas M'Creary.  
Cumberland—Wm. M'Curdy, P. Frey.  
Mountain—Jacob Fetterhoff, Jacob Long.  
Franklin—Alexander Caldwell, Anthony Dearborn.

Menallen—Logan A. Lynch, C. F. Keener.  
Huntington—Wm. Taughinbaugh, Hon. Daniel Sheffer.

Reading—Samuel Blake, Esq. Moses Philips.

Berwick—Matthias Steigers, John Camp.  
Hamilton—Geo. Brown, Esq. Jos. Aitland.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a Committee of Five be appointed, to prepare matters for the consideration of this meeting: Whereupon the following persons were appointed, viz: Alexander Caldwell, William M'Curdy, John Shorb, Wm. Taughinbaugh, and Jacob Fetterhoff.

On motion, the meeting adjourned until half after one o'clock.

Convention met, according to adjournment. The committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the present prosperity of the country, and the peace and happiness of the people, fully demonstrate that the policy of our illustrious Chief Magistrate, Andrew Jackson, is solely directed for the interest and honor of this happy country, and in him we continue to repose full and entire confidence.

Resolved, That, in order to concentrate and unite the great Democratic Party of the Union, and to carry out the policy of the present Administration, which is now operating so beneficially for the honor and glory of this country—that we approve of the holding of a National Convention, to nominate candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the U. States.

Resolved, That we have full and entire confidence in the talents and patriotism of Martin Van Buren—and we hereby instruct the delegates representing this county in the State convention, to nominate a delegate to represent this District in the National convention, who is known to be friendly to Martin Van Buren for the Presidency—and opposed to all Bank monopolies.

Resolved, That rotation in office is a sound and fundamental principle of democracy—and that it is the sense of the democracy of Adams County, that six years, or two terms, are long enough for any one man to exercise the vast patronage vested in the office of Governor of this Commonwealth: Which is in strict accordance with the examples of Washington and Jefferson, and now followed by Andrew Jackson—and is the principle on which Gov. Wolf came into office.

Resolved, That, although that part of the proceedings of the late county convention, in relation to the election of delegates to the ensuing State convention, may be considered contrary to the usages of the party—yet we have confidence in the persons then selected as such delegates, and in their determination faithfully to represent the true interests and wishes of the people of this county—and this Convention hereby re-elect ZEPHANIAH HENBERT and ANDREW G. MILLER, and elect GEORGE BROWN, Esq. (in the room of Judge Sheffer, who is prevented from attending on account of official business,) to represent Adams county in the next Convention, to meet at Harrisburg, on the 4th of March next, with power to fill vacancies.

On motion, it was further  
Resolved, That the Delegates now appointed to represent Adams county in the State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, on the 4th of March next, to nominate a suitable candidate for the office of Governor, to be supported by the People of Pennsylvania at the next general election be instructed to prefer H. A. MÜHLENBERG, as the choice of Adams county, for said office.

Resolved, That this Convention have the fullest confidence in the talents and patriotism of GEO. WOLF—and that we believe his democratic principles are undisputed.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in the papers of this county.

DANIEL SHEFFER, Chair'n.  
JOHN B. MARSH, C. F. KEENER, Secretaries.

Cash paid for Linen and Cotton Bags at this Printing-Office.



## GEORGIA AND THE INDIANS.

The Creek Indians have commenced hostilities upon the people of Georgia, and the Governor of Georgia has called upon the President of the U. States for assistance and protection—so, at least, says the Globe. The whole number of souls in the Creek Nation does not amount to 20,000; the population of Georgia exceeds 500,000, (including about 180,000 blacks.) The Creeks muster 6,000 warriors; the Georgians, in the same proportion, (including the blacks,) can array a Militia force of 80,000 men, yet Georgia, the Chivalrous,—the fiery Georgia, that has so often forbidden the U. States to interfere with its Indian relations, upon the pain of defiance, civil war, and dissolution of the Union,—now, calls upon the U. States to protect her 96,000 Miles from the fury of 6,000 poor Indians.

At this very moment, the Cherokees—a poor, feeble, and warlike tribe,—are praying us, upon the floor of our Senate Chamber, to protect them from the cruelty and injustice of Georgia; and the Senators of Georgia tell us, as before, "interfere not, or be it at your peril."

Now, Mr. Editor, what shall we do? Shall we assist the pious Georgia against the mighty Creeks, or the beseeching Cherokees against the mighty Georgians? If we assist one, why not the other?—The Cherokees have as strong a claim as the Georgians—perhaps stronger, for it is legal.

Georgia has told us, we have nothing to do with her Indian affairs. We seem to have agreed to this as far as the Cherokees are concerned. We must admit the same in relation to the Creeks.—U. S. Gaz.

Post office.—The report from a majority of the Committee of the House, appointed to investigate the concerns of the General Post Office, is, if possible, more severe and pointed in its condemnation of the mal-practices and mismanagement of that department, than even the report from the Senate committee. It will be recollected that the report now made comes from the supporters of the administration, the political friends of Major Barry; and of course cannot be charged to malignity or prejudice. It was supposed that the object of raising the committee, and empowering it to act during the recess of Congress, was, to obtain a report exculpatory of the postmaster general; but if such were the design, it has been frustrated by the honesty of the committee. They have frankly condemned what they found to be wrong; and have expressed their disapprobation of the practices of the postmaster and his assistants at Washington, in the most explicit and honorable manner. It will be impossible, after the circulation of this report, for the Jackson press to sustain Major Barry before the people. If he still be continued in his situation, it will manifest a disposition on the part of the President to set public opinion at defiance.

It is now established upon the authority of friends of the administration, that the people have been defrauded to a large amount by means of extra allowances and other extravagancies; and unless Congress interpose its authority, or cause offenders to be prosecuted, the post office department must prove a curse instead of a benefit to the country.—Balt. Chronicle.

## From the Franklin Whig.

The following sentence is the whole history of Gen. Jackson's French War. Mr. Rives, to impress his countrymen with a high idea of his diplomacy, says: "An arrangement which, amid many difficulties, has secured for claims of our citizens, (prosecuted in vain for the last twenty years, and a large portion if not the whole of which has been considered as desperate) a sum sufficient, in all probability, to pay every cent justly due, and nearly treble the amount pronounced to be due by the Commission charged with their examination here," &c.

This decent claim of having out-witted the French, is blazoned about for electioneering purposes. Presently it gets to France; and the Chamber of Deputies very naturally say, "Look at these infernal Yankees, who cheat us out of our eye-teeth, and then go about glorifying in it! Are we really to pay the rascals the money? Certainly not, if we can help it."

## Treaty with the Osages.

For the following brief outline of the preliminaries of a new treaty, recently agreed on by the Osage Indians, with Major F. W. Armstrong, on the part of the U. States, we are indebted to the politeness of a military friend from Ft. Gibson. The Osages agree to cede to the United States, a strip of land, about twenty-five or thirty miles wide, extending along the Southern border of their country, adjoining the Cherokee country, which will be amply sufficient, we understand, to satisfy the latter nation. In consideration of this cession, the U. States agree to pay them an annuity of \$20,000, for some twenty or twenty-five years, to be expended for their benefit as the President may direct; also, \$10,000 for the manufacture of clothes, &c. in their country, and \$5,000 in goods or money, as they may choose. The government also provides in the treaty for the purchase of all the reservations heretofore granted by the Osages, and engages that the money arising from the sale of those to the Mission Societies, shall be appropriated as a School Fund, for the benefit of said nation.

This treaty is made by Maj. F. W.

ceded by them to the U. States, and they are now, we are informed, in a suffering and almost starving condition. And it is equally advantageous to the government, as a cession of the land which it acquires by the treaty to the Cherokees, will probably remove one of the principal obstacles which has hitherto prevented that portion of the nation who reside east of the Mississippi from joining their brethren in the west.

The last inst. we understand, had been fixed on for signing the Treaty. It is probable some other provisions may be added to the Treaty, but it is believed from the disposition manifested by the Osages to treat, that the foregoing outline embraces the material and most important features of it.

Extraordinary.—When the properties of steam and its power were ascertained, it was supposed human genius would extend no further; still, since then we have had our streets and houses lighted by gas, and now we are to have our residences warmed and our provision dressed without the use of "fire, flame, smoke, steam, gas, oil, spirit, chemical preparation, or any dangerous substance whatever."—Incredible as this may appear, it is no less true, an ingenious German having invented a machine by which it may be accomplished. It is made of brass, is about 22 inches high, 12 inches wide, and 6 deep, it has the appearance of a miniature chest of drawers, & is surmounted by an inverted crescent, which is hollow for the purpose of containing water. It is called "Wenn's Solar Stove," and is heated by "elementary heat," produced (according to the words of the inventor) by "separate and combined elements." It may be used with the greatest safety in ships, and manufactories, and warehouses, where, in consequence of the combustible nature of the stock, fires are prohibited.

The process of heating is so clean and simple that a lady having white gloves on may perform it without soiling them, or a child three years of age without injury.—Yesterday its powers were exhibited at the West India Docks, before Captain Parrish, the Dock master; T. Sheldrake, Esq. engineer; Beck, Esq. and a number of other gentlemen connected with the Dock Company, who expressed the greatest astonishment at Mr. Wenn's invaluable discovery, and said they considered it would be of incalculable service to the Navy, &c. Heat was produced by invisible means in less than two minutes, and in three minutes afterwards, water which had been put cold into the crescent, boiled with such force, that the window of the room in which it was tried was compelled to be opened to let the steam escape.

There is a drawer of tin in the machine in which a steak or chop can be cooked in its own-gravy, but there not being one at hand the experiment was not tried.—Three hours after it had been heated, from which time nothing had been done to it, it was found to be still so hot that it could scarcely be touched with the naked hand, although it had been carried from the Docks to the City. We understand it is the intention of the ingenious inventor, who has expended all he was possessed of, in bringing it to perfection, to exhibit it to the public at the Museum of Arts and Sciences in Leicester-square.

London paper.



We anticipate our usual day of publication, to lay before our readers the following important intelligence from France—which indicates a strong probability of WAR!

From the N. Y. Mer. Adv. of Thursday. Very late and highly important news from Europe.—Our negotiations with France broken off.—Mr. Livingston, our Minister coming home—and the French Minister recalled.

By the packet ship Orpheus, Captain Bursley, arrived last evening from Liverpool, whence he sailed on Sunday, the 18th ult. the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser and N. Y. Advocate have received London papers to the evening of the 16th January, containing the following important news.

From the London True Sun, of Jan. 16. The Monitor of Wednesday, 14th, which reached us this morning, officially announces the recall of M. Serrurier, the French Minister at Washington. It further states, that the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, having made known this proceeding to Mr. Livingston, the American Minister at Paris, intimated to him, at the same time, that "the passports he may need, in consequence of this communication, were at his disposal." The American Minister, nothing loath, accepted the challenge, if such it can be called, after the concession which accompanies it. Under the same official rubric, announcing the rupture of the political relations between the States, the significant intimation is given, that "in execution of the engagements entered into by France, the project law relative to the American claims will be presented to-morrow to the Chamber of Deputies." Notwithstanding this salvo, the plain dealing Republic can take the intimation about the passports in its literal sense; and without condescending to enter into further explanations, adopted immediate measures for

quitting the French capital and territory, with as little delay as possible. In this view, as an American vessel might not be ready at any of the outposts, he marked his route at once for England. It is true he leaves the first Secretary of the Legation, in the capacity of Charge d'Affaires, behind him, but we are persuaded, that

this is the effect of mutual arrangement, in which the French Cabinet, and not the American Minister, took the initiative.—These sturdy Republicans have a singular knack of tearing to pieces the web of an artful and tortuous diplomacy! We can easily figure to ourselves the astonishment of De Rigny, when he saw that the American, instead of making a single effort to soothe the wounded vanity of his government, took him at his word; and, for aught we know, the project of law, respecting the American Claims, may be as much due to the dignified conduct of Mr. Livingston, as to a sense of justice on the part of the Cabinet of the Tuilleries.

However, the question is now, whether the American President will be satisfied with so tardy an act of justice, after the affront which accompanies it. If he is, we are sure his conduct will be the effect of sheer magnanimity—a noble desire not to endanger the general principle of good government, by visiting on a gallant people the sins of worthless rulers. It is worthy of remark, at the same time, that the first display of energy exhibited by the Cabinet of the Citizen-King, has been towards a people who excel all others in the love and practice of liberty, and whose unexampled prosperity is a quite conclusive proof of its wonder working influence.

Louis Philippe has not been so tenacious of his own honor, or of that of the French Nation, in the frequent rebuffs he has met with from the great military and despotic Powers. All his pugnacity is reserved for free States; but towards the despotic powers he has too great a sympathy with them—too great a desire to be one of them—to mind a few cuffs. Of this, however, he may be assured, that the straight forwardness of Jackson will prove an overmatch for all his cunning.

Paris, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

The official publication in the Monitor, which I transmit to you by an extraordinary express, will, I doubt not, surprise you not less than it has surprised every individual I have conversed with, since its appearance. Yesterday, before the close of the Bourse, the report was afloat that an angry note, in reply to Gen. Jackson's offensive message to Congress, would be issued in this morning's Monitor, but I neither deemed the President's language of a nature to elicit such a reply, nor thought that any step would be adopted until the decision of the American legislature were known; much less did I anticipate that the recall of the French Minister at Washington, and dismissal of the American Minister at this Court, would be coupled with the announcement of the re-production of the Claim Bill into the House of Deputies at so early a period. What will be the result of the bill in this new house, it would be difficult to predict, though most assuredly Gen. Jackson's language is much more offensive than any of those incidents that have so often excited manifestations of hostility to the Northern Powers on the part of our Legislature.

Minutes to 4.—The Bourse has been crowded to excess, and much agitated. Yet though the funds declined, the fall has been less than might have been expected. That Louis Philippe and his advisers have the utmost aversion to coming to blows with America, and will do every thing in their power to prevent a rupture, scarcely any one doubts, but it is feared that the excited Chamber of Deputies may reject the Bill again, and on the other hand, most of the capitalists who are here, including some capitalists of eminence, speak positively as to the determination of the American Government to obtain the whole sum of \$25,000,000. To aggravate the apprehensions, Mr. Livingston, the U. States' minister, has applied for his passport, and I am assured he intends leaving Paris this night or to-morrow.

## Opinions of English Journals.

After recapitulating the contents of the President's message, the Morning Chronicle observes—

LONDON, January 13.

We regret to see a nation like the French, which ought to set an example of justice and moderation to the rest of the world, conducting itself towards America in a very ambiguous not to say discreditable manner. What might be overlooked in a poor and barbarous country, becomes of immense consequence in the case of so powerful a country as France, of which the inhabitants, from their high civilization, and the position they occupy, set an example to the rest of the world.

The tenor of the French journals, in their comments on the American President's speech, is not such as we can commend. A nation should never consider itself above being just; and there is far more magnanimity in atoning for wrong, than in relying on power for security against being compelled to afford redress: Whether Congress will actually vote reprisals against France, may be doubted; but there can be no doubt that, if France allow matters to come to this extremity, the opinion of mankind will be loudly pronounced against her. The moral loss will far outweigh the paltry saving derived from the injustice perpetrated against the U. States.

## NOTICE.

THE several Heirs under the last will of Henry Slagle, deceased, are requested to call on the Subscriber for payment; as no interest will be paid from this date.

MICHAEL SLAGLE.

Feb. 2 1835. [91]

## Temperance.

THE Gettysburg Temperance Society will meet in the German Church, on Saturday Evening next, at half past 6 o'clock.

D. M. SMYSE, Sec'y.

Feb. 21.

## ELECTION OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

## PROCLAMATION.

PURSUANT to the provisions of the 2d section of the Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An act to establish a General System of Education by Common Schools," passed the 1st day of April, A. D. 1834—

I hereby give Notice to the Citizens of the several School Districts in the County of Adams, to meet in their respective Townships and Boroughs, at the places where they hold their Elections for Supervisors, Town Councils, and Constables, on the

Third Friday (20th day) of March next, and then and there elect TWO CITIZENS of each School District, to serve for THREE YEARS, as School Directors of said Districts respectively; which elections are to be conducted and held in the same manner as elections for Supervisors and Constables are by law held and conducted.

JAMES BELL, Jr. Sheriff.

Feb. 21.

## Teachers Wanted.

THE Board of School Directors, with the Inspectors, of Straban township, Adams county, Pa. will meet at the house of Abraham King, Esq. in Hunters-Town, on the 28th inst., at one o'clock, p. m. at which time and place persons wishing employment as Teachers can make application. There are FIVE Teachers wanted in the Township. By order of the Board,

JAMES GREGORY, Sec'y.

Feb. 21.

## CAUTION.

THE Subscriber, sometime last May, gave a Note to GEORGE BERCAW, conditioned for the payment of Forty Dollars; and as he is not likely to receive valuable consideration therefor, he cautions every person not to take an assignment of said note.

JOHN CHAMBERS.

Feb. 21.

## NOTICE.

IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved the 15th day of April, a. d. 1834, entitled "An Act relating to County rates and levies," the undersigned, Commissioners of Adams county, will proceed and attend to hear Appeals, for the several Townships, from all persons who may apply for redress, in accordance with the directions of said Act, and will grant such relief, and make such corrections, as to them shall appear just and reasonable. The Boards of Appeal will be held in the following order, at which times and places the several Assessors will attend for their respective Townships, viz.:

For Menallen and Franklin townships, on the 16th of March, at the house of George Myers, in Arendsville.  
For Hamilton and Liberty townships, on the 17th of March, at the house of Isaac Robinson, in Millerstown.  
For Straban, Cumberland, and the borough of Gettysburg, on the 18th of March, at the Commissioners' Office in Gettysburg.

For Germany, Conowago and Mountjoy, on the 19th of March, at the house of Francis Leas, in Littlestown.

For Berwick, Hamilton and Mountpleasant, on the 20th of March, at the house of Philip Heagy, Esq. in Oxford.

For Huntington, Latimore, Reading and Tyrone, on the 21st of March, at the house of Moses Myers, in Petersburg.

The Commissioners, for the information of all interested, make known, that by the Act of Assembly aforesaid, the Commissioners are bound not to "make any allowance or abatement in the valuation of any real estate, in any other year than that in which the triennial assessment is made, excepting where buildings or other improvements have been destroyed, subsequently to such triennial assessment, and in the case of personal property, offices, professions, trades and occupations, where there has been any alteration in the assessment, occasioning a different valuation from the former year, and also where persons have come to inhabit in the county since such triennial assessment," and that no notice in the two years succeeding the triennial assessment is to be given to the taxable inhabitants aforesaid, but in the latter recited cases only.

ROBT. McILHENY,  
JOHN BROUGH,  
JOHN MUSSELMAN,  
Attest—Wm. KNOX, Clerk.  
Commissioners' Office, Gettysburg, Feb. 23d, 1835.

## PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on Wednesday the 4th of March next, at the house of the subscriber, in Franklin township, Adams county, the following property, viz.:

Horses, Cows, Hogs, Horse-Gears, 1 broad-tread Wagon, 1 Sleigh, Stoves and Pipes, Tables, Chairs, and a great variety of other Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

reasonable credit will be given by

SAMUEL R. BAILEY.

Feb. 16.

## WARRANTS.

Neatly & expeditiously executed at the office of

JOHN S. KIRK, 99

## A CARD.

Oliver Holmes, Jr.  
SCHOOL DIRECTOR.

HAVING been induced by the advice of his friends to visit Gettysburg, respectfully offers his Professional Services to those who may stand in need of them. Being known to many citizens of this town, and having practiced many years in Baltimore, it is not necessary to try to puff himself into notice; but he would suggest to those interested, that his time is limited—consequently they should call upon him without delay. He may be found at the Hotel of Mr. Wm. McClellan. Ladies and Gentlemen requesting it, can be waited upon at their respective dwellings.

Gettysburg, Feb. 9.

## Estate of Anthony Topper.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Anthony Topper, late of Monmouth township, Adams county, Pa. do hereby make payment to SAMUEL DUNAWAY, Esq. residing in said township; and all persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to make known the same to the subscriber without delay.

The Administrator resides in Westminister, Frederick county, Md.  
JOSEPH TOPPER, Adm'r.

Feb. 16.

## PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 6th day of March next, at the residence of the subscriber, 14 miles north of Gettysburg, near the Carlisle road, the following property, viz.:

Seven head of Horses, and Horse-Gears, Cows, Horned Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; a Barn, and one narrow-wheel Wagon, Ploughs, Harrows, and other Farming Implements, Grain in the ground, and a great variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Also, at the same time and place,

## THE FARM.

on which he resides, containing 55 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of J. H. Kiser and others. The improvements are in good order; there is an excellent well of water before the door; about 8 acres of excellent meadow, and about 10 acres of woodland; and a good bearing orchard. Sale will commence at 10 o'clock, when attendance will be given, and made known by

CHARLES MALE.

Feb. 2.

## TAVERN STAND FOR RENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR RENT, FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS,

That Tavern-stand, situated in Petersburg, Adams county, Pa. formerly owned by ISAAC SABLE, consisting of a large and convenient House, Brick Bath Building, good yard, a first rate stable now putting up, with excellent water. The public elections are held at the house.

PHILIP KUNTZ.

Feb. 2.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of MICHAEL BEAMER, late of Monmouth township, Adams county, Pa. do hereby make payment to the subscriber on or before the 21st of March next. And all persons having claims or demands against the Estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to make known the same to the subscriber, without delay. The Administrator resides in Monmouth township, Adams county, Pa.

PHILIP BEAMER, Adm'r.

Jan. 12.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN KUHN, late of Germany township, Adams county, deceased, are requested to discharge the same on or before the 1st of July next. And those who have claims, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

The Administrator resides in Germany township.

HENRY SPALDING, Adm'r.

Jan. 5.

## TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa. for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this Commonwealth; and they have appointed Tuesday the 3d day of March next, for hearing me & my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL ALLEN.

Feb. 2.

## JAMES COOPER.

Attorney at Law,

OFFICE in Chambersburg street, a few doors east of Mr. Forry's Tavern.

Gettysburg, June 9.

## FOR RENT.

Offer for Rent my House & Four Acres of Ground, with a complete SHOP on it, in the Town of Mummasburg, for the term of one or two years. Any person wishing to rent this property, can have an opportunity by applying to the subscriber.

JACOB B. STICK.

Feb. 2.



## ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, Pa. Feb. 21, 1835.

Flour in Baltimore \$4 56 & 4 62.

A striking evidence of the advantages of the School system is now exhibited in our Borough. It had been supposed that all the children were receiving education previously; but it appears that there are upwards of one hundred children now in the District Schools more than were in the Schools previously to the adoption of the system. The same effect has resulted wherever it has been adopted. This fact speaks volumes.

The "Phrenokosmian Society" of Pennsylvania College celebrated their fourth anniversary on Friday evening last, in the Presbyterian Church. The audience was very large. Appropriate Addresses were delivered by T. STORKE, of N. C., O. O. McCLEAN, of this place, and G. W. BARTON, Esq. of Lancaster. The latter gentleman has not, by this address, lost any of that reputation for eloquence, and sublimity of conception, which had preceded his arrival. We hope the Society will not fail to publish it. The exercises were enlivened with instrumental music, by the Band of the Society.

A resolution for the abolition of capital punishment in this State, has been before the House of Representatives; and after considerable discussion, was lost by a vote of 60 to 26. We are sorry for it; we had hoped that the time had arrived, when the punishment of death would be removed from our statute-book. We trust, however, that the able advocates of its abolition will not rest from their labors in the merciful cause—they may be yet, ere long, successful.

The School Law.—Mr. READ, of Susquehanna, has reported to the Senate a bill changing the features and simplifying the details of the School Law of last session—which, says the Harrisburg Chronicle, "gentlemen who have turned their attention to the subject, are of opinion, removes all fair objections to a system of General Education." One of the provisions is, that the tax shall not be confined to real estate, but shall extend to all offices, professions, judgments, mortgages, bonds, notes, &c. &c. Another is, that those districts who shall not decide in favor of a school-tax, shall receive their share out of the State Treasury, for the purpose of educating the poor children of the district.

Attempts have been made to set fire to Mr. Duncan's Church, and to the Orphan Asylum, in Baltimore. The citizens are in great alarm from the repeated attempts of incendiaries.

Highly interesting news will be found in a following column, from France. The French authorities have, as we fear, been excited by the threatening tone of the President. War is now probable.

On the 13th, Mr. STEVENS presented 3 petitions from Adams c. against the repeal of the school law; five from Menallen township, Adams county, against changing the place of holding their general elections; one from Armstrong county, for investigating the evils of freemasonry; one from the north western part of the state for completing the canal to Erie Harbor; and one from Adams county for aid to the Gettysburg and Waynesburg turnpike road company.

On Tuesday last, Mr. Stevens reported a further supplement to an act incorporating the Gettysburg and Hagerstown turnpike road company.

The Special Election, for Representative of Cumberland county, in the room of Wm. Runha, Esq. deceased, will be held on Tuesday the 3d of March.

## WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

The Senate Chamber is the present centre of attraction in Washington. There are powerful debates there in these days. Mr. CLAY yesterday made one of his greatest speeches, and others have been made by other gentlemen on preceding days. The session is, however, drawing to a close, and the Proceedings, as well as Debates, in both Houses of Congress, must soon come to an end.

The bill for regulating the pay of Naval Officers, which has been so long battled in the House of Representatives, finally passed that body yesterday, and is now before the Senate.—Nat. Int.

## BANK ROBBERY.

The Farmers and Mechanics' Bank at N. Brunswick, (N. J.) was robbed last

Monday of Sunday night, of notes amounting to \$6000, of which \$1400 were in \$100 notes, and \$400 in \$50 notes, of that bank; and about \$3000 in notes of the Tremont and Princeton banks. 1000 dollars are offered for the recovery of the money and conviction of the robber or robbers.—U. S. Gaz.

Arkansas has, at different times, been



**Notice is hereby Given,**  
that all Legacies and other persons  
concerned, that the **ADMINIS-**  
**TRATION ACCOUNTS** of the de-  
ceased persons mentioned  
will be presented to the Orphans' Court  
of Adams County, for confirmation and  
allowance, on **Tuesday the 3rd day of**  
**March next, viz.**

The account of Joseph Rider, Admin-  
istrator of the Estate of **Val-**  
**entius Steer**, deceased.

The account of Daniel Longenecker &  
Wm. Patterson, Executors of the Estate  
of **Anthony Dardoff**, deceased.

The account of Adam Myers, Guardian  
of **Margaret Long**.

The account of John Hartman & Peter  
Hartman, Executors of the Estate of **An-**  
**drew Hartman**, deceased.

The account of John Wolford, Admin-  
istrator of the Estate of **John Albert**, de-  
ceased, who was Administrator of the Es-  
tate of **Conrad Heaver**, deceased.

The account of David Meals, Guardian  
of **Hannah, Sarah & Jacob Spangler**.

The account of Conrad Snyder, Exe-  
cutor of the Estate of **Mary Spangler**, de-  
ceased.

The account of Jacob Myers and Peter  
Myers, Executors of the Estate of **Peter**  
**Myers**, deceased.

The account of Ephraim Swope, Exe-  
cutor of the Estate of **Solomon Stonerfer**,  
deceased.

The account of Robert King, Guardian  
of **Elizabeth Wilson**.

The account of do. Guardian of **Ann**  
**Wilson**.

The account of John Bittinger, Guar-  
dian of **George Bittinger**.

The account of Jonathan C. Forrest,  
Administrator of the Estate of **Peter**  
**Shill**, deceased.

The account of Jacob Weldy, Admin-  
istrator of the Estate of **Jacob Meals**, de-  
ceased.

The account of Daniel Bower, one of  
the Administrators of the Estate of **Solo-**  
**mon Bower**, deceased.

The account of George Smyser, Exe-  
cutor of the Estate of **Henry Hoke**, de-  
ceased.

The account of Lodwick Sheely, Admin-  
istrator of the Estate of **Jacob Jacoby**, de-  
ceased.

**JOHN B. CLARK, Register,**  
Register's Office, Gettysburg,  
Jan. 24, 1835.

**FOR RENT OR SALE.**

**THE** Subscriber offers for Rent or  
Sale, the well-known

**Tavern-Stand,**

now in the occupancy of Henry  
Homer, situated about 3 miles from Get-  
tysburg, on the York Turnpike Road.—

There are 15 Acres of Land attached to  
said Stand, of which 11 are cleared, and  
4 in good timber. The improvements are

**Two 2-story Houses,**  
(the one brick, the other rough-cast), a log  
cabin, and a Shop. There are a number  
of choice Fruit-trees, (Peach and Apple),  
and a well of excellent water, never known  
to fail.

The terms will be made known by call-  
ing on the subscriber, who resides in  
Gettysburg. **JOHN SLENTZ,**  
Jan. 26.

It will be Rented from the 1st day  
of April next.

**DE LA MONTERAT'S**  
**INDIAN SPECIFIC.**

**THIS** valuable Medicine is highly  
recommended to the public, as be-  
ing a safe and effectual cure of Coughs,  
Colds, Consumptions, and Diseases of  
Breast and Lungs, &c. A direction and  
certificates will accompany each bottle of  
Specific.

**RUSH'S & CHAPMAN'S**  
**Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.**

These Pills are extensively known, as  
being an effectual remedy for the cure of  
Dyspepsia, or Indigestion.

The above Medicines are for sale at the  
Apothecary and Drug Store of  
**SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.**

Jan. 5.

**Dr. Wesley's Infant Drops.**

**THIS** mild and efficacious remedy  
possesses many advantages over oth-  
er remedies usually employed for dis-  
eases of children. It has been found be-  
neficial in the following diseases—pains  
in the stomach and bowels, cholera, gri-  
ping, restlessness, &c. It is prepared  
from vegetables only.

For sale at the Drug Store of  
**SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.**

Gettysburg, Jan. 12.

**LIQUID OPODELDOC**—Prepared  
and constantly kept for sale at the  
Drug Store of **Z. DANNER.**

May 26.

**Doctor Schmucker's**  
**POPULAR PHRENOLOGY.**

**WITH** special reference to the doc-  
trines of the Reformation, as a-  
vowed before the Diet at Augsburg, in  
1530—by S. S. SCHMUCKER, D. D. Pro-  
fessor of Christian Theology in the  
Theol. Seminary of the General Synod  
of the Lutheran Church, Gettysburg, Pa.

For sale at the Book store of  
**SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.**

Oct. 1.

**Potter's Catholicon,**

A sovereign remedy for diseases of  
the liver, debility resulting from  
intemperance and dissipation, old and in-  
veterate ulcers, pains in the bones, atten-  
ded with swelling of the joints, indiges-  
tion, blotches on the face, pimples, &c.  
syphilis, untoward diseases generally,  
and tetter in particular, mercurial and  
mercurial complaints, &c.—sold at the  
Apothecary and Book-store of  
**SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.**

Gettysburg, Feb. 2.

**LIVERWORT**—Carpenter's Com-  
pound Syrup of Liverwort, for  
Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption,  
and Liver Complaints—for sale at the  
Drug Store of **Z. DANNER.**

May 26.

**THE** following German Works are  
for sale at the Book-store of the  
subscriber:—

Arndt's True Christianity,  
Fox's Book of Martyrs,  
Palter's Prayer Book,  
Wandel's Leben,  
Francke's Leben,  
Habermas's Prayer-book,  
Dr. Schmucker's Church History,  
Lutheran Hymn-books,  
Reformed do.  
Gemeinschaftliche do.  
Lutheran and Reformed Catechisms,  
Meitz's large German-English & Eng-  
lish-German Dictionaries,  
And a large and general assortment of  
GERMAN BIBLES AND TESTA-  
MENTS, fancy & common binding.  
**SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.**

Gettysburg, June 30.

**THE** following German Works are  
for sale at the Book-store of the  
subscriber:—

Arndt's True Christianity,  
Fox's Book of Martyrs,  
Palter's Prayer Book,  
Wandel's Leben,  
Francke's Leben,  
Habermas's Prayer-book,  
Dr. Schmucker's Church History,  
Lutheran Hymn-books,  
Reformed do.  
Gemeinschaftliche do.  
Lutheran and Reformed Catechisms,  
Meitz's large German-English & Eng-  
lish-German Dictionaries,  
And a large and general assortment of  
GERMAN BIBLES AND TESTA-  
MENTS, fancy & common binding.  
**SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.**

Gettysburg, June 30.



## BOOK STORE.

**THE** Subscriber begs leave to inform  
his friends and the public in gen-  
eral, that he has, in addition to his former  
stock, lately received a large and general  
assortment of

**Classical, Theological, and**  
**Miscellaneous Books,**

Also, **BLANK BOOKS** of every kind,  
and a general assortment of Primers and  
Toy-books for children, Slates, best  
Quills, ever-pointed Pencils, Writing and  
Letter Paper of finest quality, Glass, Pocket  
et, and all kinds of Inkstands, Pocket  
Maps of the United States and several  
States, Mathematical Instruments of the  
finest finish, and Pocket and Family Bi-  
bles, of every description, fancy and com-  
mon binding—all which he intends sel-  
ling on most reasonable terms.

**SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.**

Gettysburg, May 26.

**GERMAN BOOKS.**

**THE** following German Works are  
for sale at the Book-store of the  
subscriber:—

Arndt's True Christianity,  
Fox's Book of Martyrs,  
Palter's Prayer Book,  
Wandel's Leben,  
Francke's Leben,  
Habermas's Prayer-book,  
Dr. Schmucker's Church History,  
Lutheran Hymn-books,  
Reformed do.  
Gemeinschaftliche do.  
Lutheran and Reformed Catechisms,  
Meitz's large German-English & Eng-  
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And a large and general assortment of  
GERMAN BIBLES AND TESTA-  
MENTS, fancy & common binding.  
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**SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.**

FRESH DRUGS  
AND  
MEDICINES.

**THE** Subscriber begs leave to in-  
form his friends and the Public in  
general, that he has lately received a

**LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF**  
**Fresh Drugs & Medicines,**  
which he intends selling on most reason-  
able terms—amongst which are the fol-  
lowing:—

Flour Sulphur, " Gamboge,  
Cream Tartar, " Mastic,  
Epsom Salts, " Myrrh,  
Glauber do, " Tragacanth,  
Rochelle do, " Copal,  
Sulphate Quinine, " Ammoniac,  
Annatto, " Sandarac,  
Aqua Fortis, " Socumony,  
Camphor, " Asafetida,  
Calomel, " Elastic,  
Castor Oil, Gall Aleppo,  
Senna, Isinglass,  
Manna, Ivory Black,  
Elixir Paregoric, Spirits Turpentine,  
Do. Vitriol, Iceland Moss,  
Flor Benjoin, Opium,  
Do. Camomile, Nutmegs,  
Fisher's Pills, Oil Cinamon,  
Anderson's do, " Almonds,  
Lee's do, " Aniseed,  
Hooper's do, " Cloves,  
Chapman's do, " Juniper,  
Rush's do, " Lavender,  
German do, " Peppermint,  
Liquorice Ball, " Origanum,  
Do. Root, " Pulgiti,  
Borax, Ipecacuanha,  
Arrow Root, Magnesia,  
British Oil, Lavender Comp,  
Antimony, Jalap,  
Tartaric Acid, Oil Caput,  
Balsam Peru, " Seneca,  
" Sulphur, " assafra,  
" Tarlington's, " Bergamot,  
Bateman's Drops, " Lemon,  
Opodeldoc, " Rosemary,  
Coccolina, " Spruce,  
Gum Arabic, " Harleum,  
" Benjoin, " Turpentine,  
" Guaiacum, " Worm Seed,  
" Shellac, &c. &c. &c.

Also, a Large & General Assortment of

**Paints, & Dye-Stuffs,**  
**PAINT BRUSHES,**  
**GROCERIES, &c.**

The subscriber returns his sincere  
thanks to the public in general for the  
very liberal encouragement he has heretofore  
received, and hopes, by strict at-  
tention to business, to receive further en-  
couragement.

**SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.**

Gettysburg, May 10.

**NO IMPOSITION!**

**J. WELLER'S VEGETABLE**  
**Rheumatic Compound, and**  
**INDIAN PANACEA.**

**THOSE** who are afflicted with the Rheu-  
matism, Colds, Coughs, or Consumption,  
will find a complete antidote by using the sub-  
scriber's incomparable medicine. A test of  
a number of years has satisfactorily proven  
the efficacy of this incomparable restorer of  
health, and has fully justified its introduction  
before an enlightened public—and does not  
hesitate to warrant it to answer all the pur-  
poses for which it is recommended. The  
great demand, and number of cures that have  
been effected by this Vegetable composition,  
and at the request of several respectable phy-  
sicians, was the only inducement to bring it  
before the public. There are two distinct  
compositions, one for the Rheumatism, and  
one for Colds, Coughs, Consumptions and dis-  
eases generally of the Breast and Lungs.—  
Annexed are names of a few persons that  
have been cured.

We the undersigned take great pleasure  
in announcing to the public that Mr. J. Wel-  
ler's **RHEUMATIC MEDICINE** is a cer-  
tain cure for it—and that we have been most  
violently afflicted with it, and were restored  
to health in a short time.

**Nathan Eyles, Jacob Cover,**  
**Dan'l McFee, Joshua Flaherty,**  
**Elizabeth Coons, T. Fringer,**  
**H. Rouzer, C. Newcomer.**

Many more certificates might be obtained  
from the most respectable persons, but the a-  
bove named can certify to its virtues—it is  
useless to say more about its virtues, as the  
most incredulous can satisfy themselves by a  
trial of it, and calling at Z. DANNER'S  
Drug Store, Gettysburg, who is sole Agent  
for the sale of it. **J. WELLER.**

Oct. 20.

**French Jujube Paste, or**  
**PECTORAL GUM.**

**THIS** Medicine, besides its mild na-  
ture, possesses a pleasing taste, co-  
lor and form. Its use is altogether con-  
venient: between meals a small bit of it  
is kept in the mouth, and renewed when  
melted. The Jujube Paste has been us-  
ed lately in Paris with the greatest suc-  
cess; it is softening, pectoral and calm-  
ing; it effectually appeases a cough, and  
softens the phlegmatic humor in the throat  
and breast; it is chiefly beneficial to per-  
sons of dry constitution—with a tendency  
to phthisis, and to those who are liable to  
hoarseness and loss of voice.

For sale at the Drug Store of  
**Z. DANNER.**

Gettysburg, Oct. 20.

**CUBES.**—Carpenter's Oil of Cu-  
bes—for sale at the Drug Store of  
May 26.—**Z. DANNER.**

**Lancaster Glue.**

**THE** best quality of the above article  
for sale at the Drug and Book-store  
of **SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.**

Gettysburg, Feb. 2.

**SWAIN'S PANACEA**, for the cure  
of Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilis,  
and Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism,  
Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Dis-  
eases of the Liver, and Skin, general debil-  
ity, &c. for sale at the Apothecary and  
Drug Store of

**SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.**

Gettysburg, June 30.

**DOCTOR HENRY BELTZ'S**  
**Celebrated & Infalible**  
**Worm-destroying Syrup,**  
Sold at the Apothecary & Drug Store of  
**SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.**

Gettysburg, July 20.

**N. B.** Recommendations as to its ef-  
ficacy can be given: It is so pleasant, as  
to be palatable to children.

**MERCURY.**—Carpenter's Black  
Oxide of Mercury—for sale at the  
Drug Store of **Z. DANNER.**

May 26.